

THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, MORALITY, EDUCATION AND TO THE GENERAL INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY.

VOL. VI.

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877.

NO. 20

How Hayes was Counted In.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Here is the story of the Florida Canvassing Board, from the Democratic side. It is a plain story, easily understood; and it is thought here that, before the Republicans claim Florida for Mr. Hayes, they ought to show this table to be false.

Florida has thirty-nine counties.—When the Returning Board met they began by an attempt to ascertain how the vote stood on the face of the returns. But they met at once with difficulty in Baker county, from which two returns came up, one of which gave the State to Hayes, the other to Tilden. Under the Florida law the County Canvassers are required to meet at the office of the County Clerk, within six days after the election, to canvass the vote and compile the official returns. The board of canvassers are the county Clerk, the county Judge, and a Justice of the Peace or Sheriff. In the case of Baker county the Judge (a Republican) refused to meet the Clerk, and, after waiting for him, the Clerk called in a Justice of the Peace and proceeded publicly to canvass the official precinct returns, and sent the result thus made by two of the three persons designated by law to the Secretary of State. This return gave the State to Tilden by 103 majority. The county Judge, who had refused to meet the other two, at the same time called in a person who had been appointed Justice of the Peace after the election had been held, and these two canvassed, not the official returns, but duplicates that covered only two of the four precincts, and sent their returns to the Secretary of State, which gave the State to Hayes by forty two. The Returning Board decided, as was proper, that the Clerk's return was the correct one, and this was therefore allowed and counted.

Next comes Clay county. Here the county canvassers, also Republicans, left out one precinct, on the ground that it did not appear that the inspector took the oath prescribed by law. But they made a statement with their returns, showing that the precinct gave twenty four Democratic majority, and the Returning Board held that the objection was not good, and, therefore, counted the precinct.

But, having gone so far, the Board began to throw out votes. In Monroe county they throw out a Democratic precinct on the ground that the canvass there was not completed on the night of the election, as the law demands. The inspector completed the count at one o'clock, but one of their number, a Republican, fell ill, and moved to defer the declaration of the return until the next morning. There was no pretense of fraud.

In Hamilton county the board flung out Jasper precinct, on the ground that during the election two of the inspectors, both Republicans, deserted the polls. One of these deserting inspectors—a Republican, he it remembered—himself made the affidavit of the irregularity on which the board flung out the vote. There was no attempt to impeach the rectitude of the vote.

In Jackson county the board threw out votes on the ground that the ballot boxes were placed so high that the colored voters could not see into them. But all the election officers were Republicans and the boxes were all alike.

In Manatee county the whole vote was flung out on the ground that there was no county Clerk to attend to the registration and other duties. The circumstances were these: The Clerk of the county was a Republican, appointed by Governor Stearns; he resigned shortly before the election. The inhabitants appealed to him to resume his duties, but he refused.—They asked the Governor to appoint another, but the now appointee refused to qualify. Hence no new registration of voters could be made, and the law requires that every voter shall previously and in the same year have been registered. After consultation it was determined to open the

polls and to accept the votes of all who had registered before the previous election, each voter appending an affidavit that he had so registered.—The Commissioners, Inspectors and county Judge did their duty. The county is strongly Democratic, and the Democrats claim that they lost between 200 and 300 votes by the discouragement of their voters and the impossibility to register new voters. However that may be, the Returning Board flung out the whole county.

By these operations the State was counted not only for Hayes but also for Stearns, the Republican Governor, candidate for reelection. But Drew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, appealed to the Supreme Court; and the court on the evidence before it, and which is above briefly recited and was not disputed, ordered the Returning Board to re-canvass the whole State, mentioning particularly four counties. The Board complied literally with the order of the court; but when they came to Baker county they accepted the returns which before they had rejected as false, and they flung out the whole of Clay, to which on the first count they had made no objections and where no fraud was charged. Thus they gave the State on the second count to Drew and the Democratic State officers, but still maintained it for Hayes.

This is the Democratic side of the story, obtained from a moderate and well-informed source. It must be remembered that in all the counties which were flung out, the election officers were Republicans, and that the wrong or informality asserted was caused by them; that the Board first counted in both Stearns and Hayes, and on recount was able to count in Hayes only by arbitrarily flinging out votes to which, on their first count, and when they could not calculate so closely, they made no objection. It is clearly necessary that the Republicans, who possessed all the election machinery, shall show this story of the Florida election false. They cannot afford to have Mr. Hayes counted in by such frauds as are above recounted.—New York Herald.

The North Speaking Out.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of January 9, says the Democracy of many of the States met yesterday in commemoration of a name and day yet green in the affections of the majority of the people of the country, and especially dear to the Democratic party. The utterances of the day were temperate, timely, loyal. The meetings in the various States yesterday were a protest against the attempted usurpation of Republican rebels; for it is the unscrupulous managers of the Republican party that now rebel against the constitution and laws.—In Ohio, in Indiana, in Illinois, in the national capital, everywhere, the assemblages of the people have breathed the same sentiment—obedience to the constitution and the laws the enforcement of the declared will of the people, cost what it may. The utterances of these conventions were firm without being incendiary; they were determined without being disloyal; they were bold without being liable to the charge of bravado. The gathering of the people expressed the purpose of the people. They will abide by the laws; and not only they will, but all shall abide by the laws. The declaration of the Ohio resolutions is, in part, that the votes lawfully cast shall be counted; that the people will resist to the last extremity any attempt on the part of the president of the Senate to elect and declare a president, even should that extremity be an appeal to arms.

The attempt to cultivate the Eucalyptus tree in the yard of the United States Court House, at Charleston, S. C., has failed in consequence of the recent frosts.

From Columbia.

COLUMBIA, January 11.—I called upon Governor Hampton to day and showed him the attack upon him in an Augusta paper by a person signing himself "A Tilden Democrat." The Governor remarked: "The writer has fallen into many and grave errors. I had no agency whatever in Judge Mackey's visit to Ohio and he bore no proposition. No message came from me. He says so himself. A proposition was made to withdraw our electors, and the Democratic Executive Committee know that I took strong ground against it. A subsequent proposition was made on the same subject, and this I also declined. Judge Cooke spoke for Mr. Tilden and voted for him. Judge Mackey spoke with me at but two places, and he will doubtless say how he voted in the Presidential election. Whether the canvass was a mistake or not is not for me to say; but I do say that I supported Tilden thoroughly and heartily throughout. The Democratic electors can speak on this point, and especially can General McGowan, who is referred to, and who will, I hope, answer for himself.—News and Courier.

A proposition was made by the Republicans after election for him publicly to acknowledge Hayes' election in this State, but the proposition being accompanied by a promise that, should he do so, the troops would be withdrawn and he recognized as Governor, and that he positively refused to accede.

Governor Hampton further says, if he thought that his withdrawal now or at any time would have insured Tilden's inauguration, he would not have hesitated a moment, would promptly withdraw.—Journal of Commerce.

COLUMBIA, January 12.—The Senate Committee will leave here tonight, many Democratic witnesses that were in waiting not being allowed to appear. Chamberlain was allowed the wildest latitude in his testimony, being permitted to introduce ex parte affidavits, letters without signatures, stray slips from news papers, etc.

He stated, among other things, that he possessed evidence of the existence of over three hundred rifle clubs. His cross-examination completely demolished his evidence, and he was forced to acknowledge many damaging facts and driven into sundry hard corners. He could not, for instance, account for the large amount of arms and ammunition distributed. From his own statement there is at present at least 60,000 stand of arms in the hands of negroes.

Not a half dozen cases of intimidation on the part of Democrats in the State have been proved, and there has been no evidence of a single Georgian or North Carolinian voting in this State. The Radical witnesses from Laurens refused utterly to testify to any intimidation or fraud, whereas Christianity and Cameron were woefully disappointed.

Chamberlain seemed depressed and low spirited when asked whether he thought his government would stand if the United States troops were withdrawn. He said that he did not know, that he regarded the whole matter as in the hands of Congress. His cross-examination elicited from him, in addition to the fact already stated, an acknowledgment of his inaction in the Hamburg and Ellenton matter, and also the fact of a conference with Grant, Cameron and other lights regarding the introduction of troops in this State. He was also made to acknowledge that none of the Judge's sustained him but Wiggin, and his formerly expressed opinion of Wiggin was placed upon record as part of the evidence. Chamberlain was also forced to

acknowledge that at the time he declared civil process could not be executed that he had not applied to any peace officer or made any effort to have the process executed, and that he had never called upon whites for aid in the execution of laws.

Judge Cooke declares that if his grand jury brings in an indictment against Chamberlain he will issue a bench warrant for him. Sheriff Dent will doubtless execute the warrant, and, if so, we may look out for sport.

Relieved of his duties at Albany, ex-Governor Tilden immediately returned to New York city, and is once more at his handsome residence on Gramercy Park. Notwithstanding his hard work of the past few months, the Governor's health is unimpaired. He continues to take his full share of social pleasures, and his house is the scene of many notable gatherings.—Perhaps no man in the country is more "called on" than he. Mr. Tilden is easily accessible to visitors, of whom there are many daily at the Gramercy Park house, and, blessed with the possession of unusually intelligent servants, who can tell at a glance "who's who and what's what," he is generally able to avoid chronic and professional bores, who are consigned to the tender mercies of Col. Pelton, the Governor's nephew and secretary, detailed for that duty by the Governor, and who has had a tremendous experience in dealing with them for several months past. Governor Tilden is fond of a good dinner, and fonder still of good company. He seldom or never sits down to table without a few friends, and his guests include many of the most distinguished men in the country, not unfrequently of both political parties. His favorite pastime of horseback riding is still kept up, and every day, in every kind of weather, his well known figure, clad in sealskin and mounted on a handsome bay, may be seen in the park or on the road. Contrary to recent rumors, Governor Tilden will not go to Washington at once, but will remain in New York. He has not practiced law for five or six years, except when he gave his services to aid in his prosecution of the Tweed Ring, and he is not likely to resume his profession, even at the end of his Presidential term.

THE BONAZZA COMMISSION.—The commission appointed by Governor Chamberlain last year to audit certain claims against the State have finished their difficult work.

Claims to the amount of \$440,145 were surrendered to the commission. The commission wholly disallowed \$11,237, partially disallowed \$106,496, returned as not registered \$2,532 and returned \$11,847 not within the jurisdiction of the commission. The whole amount allowed was \$308,031, for which amount certificates of indebtedness at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar have been issued, the amount of the certificates being \$154,015. Each claimant received four certificates, payable respectively out of the taxes of 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, each certificate being for one-eighth of the amount of the claim allowed. The certificates payable out of the taxes of 1875 amounted to \$38,503; the one half mill special tax for their redemption realized \$52,500, leaving a surplus of about \$14,000.

It was feared that the claims, when scaled to 50 per cent., would amount to \$250,000, and the commission, by their vigilance, appear to have saved the State nearly a hundred thousand dollars.

David Duley Field and Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, have been added to the committee on the privileges and powers of the House.

What Would Follow Tilden's Inauguration.

The Memphis Appeal, in considering what is most likely to start the country again upon a career of prosperity, says:

The overthrow of the fraud by which it is proposed to elect Hayes, and the inauguration of Tilden as President of the United States will be the signal for the general restoration of confidence with which will come peace and prosperity. Idle capital will seek legitimate channels; idle workmen will find work; business will resume an activity unknown; sectional strife, which the Radicals have fostered, will be forgotten in a general era of national harmony, and the country will bound forth with renewed impetus. Such will be the result of the overthrow of the conspirators. In every part of the country we hear the same unvarying cry that business is virtually paralyzed; times are hard, and constantly growing harder, money is scarce and constantly growing scarcer. There never were as many persons out of employment as now; never as much financial embarrassment among all classes; never as much uncertainty and distrust in every department of commercial and industrial enterprise. This unfortunate condition of affairs is partly attributable to other causes besides the political situation; but were it not for that situation and the doubt and danger which accompany it, there would be a cheering prospect of brighter and better days. To suppose that the peaceful inauguration of a President who is no President will be a panacea for all our ills is supremely ridiculous. The remedy will aggravate instead of cure the disease. Instead of pouring oil upon the troubled waters, it will be oil poured into an already fiercely burning fire. We firmly believe that if Tilden obtains the office to which he has been elected the nation will speedily enjoy the peace and prosperity it so sadly needs; and we just as firmly believe that if Hayes obtains the office to which he was not elected, national peace and prosperity will be postponed indefinitely if not forever.

The Democratic State Officials Demand Their Offices.

The following has been served on each of the Radicals claiming to hold State offices:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

COLUMBIA, Jan. 15.

Having been elected to the office of—of the State of South Carolina, at the general election, held the 7th of November last, I demand that office from you, and require you to deliver possession of the same within twenty four hours from date. Your failure to deliver said office or signify your readiness to do so, within that time, will be regarded as a refusal.

Yours respectfully,

This is intended as a preliminary proceeding to an action of quo warranto which will probably be brought in the Supreme Court as soon as the referee's report is made.

The quo warranto will be based upon the illegality of box No. 1, at Abbeville. Even if the testimony does not show the Democratic officers elected on the face of the returns, the box referred to is certainly unlawful, and the Supreme Court will be very sure to decide it. This box being thrown out will certainly elect all the Democratic officers, and they are perfectly sure of getting in, as there is another illegal box in Georgetown County also giving a large Radical majority. The Democratic officers are so sure of obtaining their offices that those who are non residents are making preparations to bring their families here.—Columbia Phoenix.

Plain Talk from Governor Hubbard.

In the course of his annual message Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, says: "The people of the United States, under honest laws honestly administered, are the most obedient and loyal people in the world. They are accustomed, by education and habit, to respect the law, simply because it is law, and do not need for ever before their eyes, as some other people do, its visible emblems in the shapes of swords and shoulder straps. But perhaps, it must be confessed—and the confession may be made without shame—that with a government founded on fraud, force and usurpation, they have less patience and exercise less forbearance than any other people on the globe. And this last consideration induces me to suggest that the complications resulting from the late elections in respect to Presidential electoral returns make a new appeal, and still stronger than ever before, to the patience, reason and other judgment of the people. It is most unfortunate that the result of the nation's suffrage is involved in the doings of a returning board whose past history is proof of utter moral incompetency for honest work, and whose recent doings are tainted with the deepest suspicions of fraud. With a great price have we purchased these liberties of ours—a price of blood of our forefathers and greater price of blood to their sons. The Republic has saved itself from its enemies; can it save itself from its friends; we have conquered our foes; can we conquer ourselves? To this end it will not do to assume that the might of a standing army makes right. Assumption must not be all on one side and forbearance all on the other. If there is not enough of sense left among party leaders for just and reasonable concession, there is folly enough for anarchy and revolution."

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.—Although the Eastern outlook is more peaceful, the English Government is pushing on warlike preparations. Twenty five thousand troops are under arms ready to start for Constantinople. A staff of engineers have been in the Turkish capital for some time, and a number of officers of various ranks keep moving in an easterly direction. Should the conference be unsuccessful in keeping the peace England will send an army to Egypt, and India can send thither 50,000 troops at a short notice.

It is our belief that Hampton is the legal Governor of South Carolina and that it is fortunate for the State that he is so. He has shown himself to be a man of great sagacity and moderation, and he promises protection to all citizens in all their rights. He has the support of the taxpayers and the people of character and intelligence, and will beyond doubt give them a government far stronger, more economical and more honest than they have seen for many a year. There was a considerable number of Republicans of high character who were supporters of Hampton and Hayes during the canvass, and by far the largest share of intimidation and violence which preceded the election was resorted to for the purpose of preventing negroes from voting for the Democratic candidates for State office.—Boston Globe (Republican).

Public statement has been made recently to the effect that Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, has expressed his belief that Tilden was fairly elected. There is good ground for the supposition that other members of the tribunal not only share in this opinion of Justice Field, but have so expressed themselves to their intimate friends.